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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 3rd, 1891.

We regret to say that yellow fever has been making sufficient progress during the past fortnight to occasion well-founded alarm. The heat has been intense, the atmosphere oppressive, the water-supply insufficient, and the authorities apathetic and indifferent. No effort has been made to induce the authorities to water the streets, and not one step has been taken to abate the nuisances which contribute to the propagation of fever. A stranger would conclude from this state of affairs that Rio had never experienced an epidemic of yellow fever and is therefore wholly unconscious of the impending peril. It must be confessed, however, that a fever death rate of 15 to 20 a day at the end of February, with so much heat and an insufficient supply of water, is very far from inspiring confidence. More than one epidemic has broken out as late as March, and a majority of them have continued into the month of May. It would seem that the Brazilian is trained to live in a fool's paradise, for he never prepares for an emergency and is always caught unprotected. No matter how severely he may suffer from epidemics of small-pox and yellow fever, just as soon as they have passed they are forgotten, and the next one to come finds him totally unprepared. Instead of preparing every year for a possible outbreak of fever, he does nothing whatever. When it is considered how favorably this city is situated for sanitary undertakings, and how easy it would be to prevent a great part of these fatal visitations of infectious diseases, one can not find words too severe in condemnation of the men who are to blame for it all.

WHILE considering this subject of fever epidemics, we desire once more to enter the strongest possible protest against the barbarous practice of sending fever-stricken patients out to the S. Sebastião hospital. It is almost sure death to send a fever patient to so distant a place, requiring a journey of over an hour through hot, dusty, rough streets, in an uncomfortable car, and with scarcely more attention than is given to the dead bodies of the poor who are sent over the same road to the Caju cemetery. For the shipping, the hospital is perhaps as well situated as any, for the patients can be carried there in a steam launch; but for the residents of the city it is perhaps the most inconvenient place that could have been selected. There is neither sense, nor humanity, in the compulsory sending of all fever patients to this hospital, and when it is remembered that the journey is always made after the fever has declared itself, when the patient should be kept perfectly quiet and under constant treatment, the requirement becomes worse than brutal. How such a location and such a requirement could have obtained the approbation of medical men, is more than we can conjecture, for it amounts to nothing less than a wanton exposure of helpless patients to conditions which must inevitably lead to fatal consequences in a very large percentage of cases. It would, therefore, be well for the doctors and sanitary authorities to ask themselves:—*Who is responsible for these deaths?*

It is to be sincerely regretted that almost the first hour of the new republic should be marred by an act of bad faith and injustice. On the 27th ult. a Norwegian vessel cleared at the custom-house for S. Francisco, a port lying between Paranaguá and Santa Catharina. When the master applied to the captain of the port for a pass, however, it was promptly refused on the ground that the new constitution closes the domestic carrying trade to foreign vessels. It does not appear that this official had received orders to enforce the law in this manner, but as the government has been strangely slow in countermanning his action it must be believed that he has been acting quite in harmony with the opinions held by his superiors. We have already discussed the question of restricting the coasting trade to the national flag, which we consider will be most injurious to the best interests of the country, and we have nothing further to say on that subject. In the matter of compelling the sudden suspension of this trade, without notice and without permitting the delivery of merchandise shipped or the execution of contracts formally entered into before the adoption of this prohibition, is an act of injustice which merits the strongest denunciation. It is impossible that any sane legislator could have contemplated such a summary proceeding, for it is more prejudicial to the business interests of the country than to the foreign ship-owners. To stop a vessel freighted before the law was passed, is so unwarranted an interference with private contracts, that no justification whatever can be found for it. The ship-master will be justified in demanding his freight, cargo delivered or not delivered, and if his just claims are not satisfied he will be wholly within his rights and privileges in appealing to his own government for protection. It would have been easy and no more than just for the government to have given official notice of this restriction, and then authorized all vessels loading, chartered, and on the high seas, to deliver their cargoes, but this has apparently never occurred to those who must eventually assume responsibility for the injustice suffered at the hands of their subordinates.

As we are going to press we are advised that a consultation with the minister of agriculture on Sunday resulted in a statement to the effect that the captain of the port had acted without authority in stopping the vessel above referred to, that Art. 13 of the constitution does not have a retroactive effect, and that a ministerial circular will be issued explaining the law and fixing a reasonable time for it to come into effect. We are also advised that the contract celebrated with the American company will be respected. We are very glad to append this information to the foregoing comments, and the more so as it shows a purpose to observe and respect contracts. Be the law just or unjust, it should not be permitted to interfere with existing engagements, except where the public weal may demand it, and for which just remuneration is offered.

Will the *Jornal do Commercio* kindly advise its readers, in connection with its discussion of the reciprocity treaty with the United States, that the placing of sugar on the free list is a temporary act in itself, as it is and will be modified by the reciprocity clause of the McKinley tariff law? On and after January 1st, 1892, (or, according to the draft of the law published in the *N. Y. Tribune*, July 1st, 1892) sugar will be subject to duties from all countries not granting reciprocity. We agree that the concession is not a "special favor" to Brazil, nor was it ever designed to be, but if Brazil is the first or only country to accept it, what is the difference? Will the actual results be anything less? The editor of the *Jornal* knows perfectly well that Spain will not enter into such a reciprocity treaty for several years to come, and even then only through compulsion; and he also knows that the British West Indian possessions will probably not be permitted to make such treaties. The proposal, to which he referred yesterday, was declined by the Spanish government on the ground that treaties with other nations containing the "most favored nation" clause would prevent such a treaty with the United States before the end of 1892. This removes the two greatest competitors from the American market. Even though it may not be a "special favor," is it not an *advantage* to Brazil to make use of such an opportunity to develop an important industry? Or, does our colleague prefer to have the sugar industry remain as a pensioner on the national treasury and keep production where it now is? If Brazil does not take advantage of the situation, Mexico probably will, and we shall then see how much this country will gain by the policy so warmly and almost universally urged upon her at the present moment. It is not often that a country is offered over *ten to one* in value for a reciprocal exchange of products, and we may add that it is even less frequent that the offer is refused because the proposition is not made for *twenty to one*. As for the unconstitutional nature of the measure we need not concern ourselves. If the President of the United States can be authorized to impose retaliatory tonnage dues, which has been done before this, he may perhaps have an equal right to impose retaliatory customs taxes.

The promulgation of the new constitution on the 24th and the election of a constitutional President on the 25th ultimo, brings us once more within the bounds of a responsible and legal form of government. For a little over fifteen months Brazil has been subject to a purely personal and irresponsible government, patriotic and well-meaning in most respects, but inexperienced, purposeless and apprehensive, and not infrequently decidedly self-seeking. While we have never doubted the personal integrity and patriotism of the chief of this provisional government, his ignorance of civil institutions, his defective appreciation of character and motives as shown in his choice of subordinates, and his extraordinary unconcernness of the mischief worked by ambitious and aggressive members of his own family, have all tended to weaken his own influence and to cause lasting harm to the country. The efforts to reconstitute important laws, and the favors granted by two of his ministers during this period, have plunged this country into difficulties from which it will take many years to extricate her. The return, therefore, to a legal form of government, defective though it must prove in many points, is matter for heartfelt congratulation. As to the manner in which the representatives of the people have chosen to exercise their first constitutional function—that of choosing a President and Vice-President—there is now but little occasion for remark. As the first executive was to be elected by congress, there was but little opportunity to discuss candidates, and if current rumor is true there was very slight use in doing so under the aggressive attitude and open threats of the army. It may be said, however, that the choice of the first executive of the new republic has been most unfortunate. The greatest obstacle to peace and progress in a great majority of the republics of the new world is to be found in the predominance of the military element, for it has made them despise the slow operations of civil law and procedure, and has everywhere been the creator of factions and strife. To inaugurate this republic, therefore, in exactly the same mistaken way, is most regrettable, and the more so as

the country has eminent men in civil life who could administer her affairs in the trying and most critical period into which she is now entering, with far more skill and executive ability. Brazil does not need a President to frighten the people with the sword, but a President who will lead them with words of encouragement and wisdom. To elect a man whose mistakes are known to everyone, and at a time when the wisest and most experienced are needed, was certainly a serious mistake. If now we add to this the choice of another military officer for the vice-presidency, a man whose knowledge of civil affairs can not be considered greater than that of his chief, we have a situation which can inspire confidence neither here nor abroad. The impression produced can not fail to be unfavorable. There may be ample excuse for the choice of the leader of the revolution for the first presidential term as a reward for services rendered, but to select for the second place the man who betrayed his Emperor by refusing to send troops against the insurgents and then actually permitting the insurgent chief to ride into his own barracks under his very nose and lead out his own garrison, is certainly an undesired honor as it is bad policy. In common with all foreigners resident in Brazil, we desire most heartily to see a just, efficient and progressive government founded, under which the country may develop in every peaceful pursuit, in influence and in wealth. But if this government is to be dominated by military ideas, and if the free expression of opinion, whether at the polls or in the press, is to be crushed by armed force, then it is to be feared that the realization of these hopes is yet in the far distant future.

From the *Jornal do Commercio* of February 26th.

THE ELECTION.

Yesterday's election was very different from that which, 102 years ago, withdrew Washington from his retirement at Mount Vernon to elevate him to the presidential chair by the unanimous vote of 69 electors of thirteen American states. Marshal Deodoro is the first President of Brazil; but either by his desire, or by our own character, there were 105 votes, in an assembly of 234, that were not cast for his name to that high position. His last for his name to that high position, a triumph, therefore, was, up to a certain point, a defeat, and it should serve him as an incubation for the general rules that he should mark out for his administration.

The considerable number of votes obtained by Sr. Prudente de Moraes, a man until recently scarcely known beyond his own state, but in whom the country sees in a happy combination, reunited the noble qualities of a fearless and intelligent executive of the law and a character of massive respect, should show to Gen. Deodoro what is expected of him. The congress clearly showed reluctance in electing a man accustomed to the authoritative command of a dictator, to whom his friends, and the grand legion of those who, under any government, always burn the incense of flattery, make believe that he was a "man of destiny," a providential being and one essential to Brazil. There is no question of the general's mistakes, which are shared among all men. Our congress desired to inaugurate at once the strictly legal and civil regime and to protest, with the earnestness and jealousy proper to every democracy, against any tendency towards the absorbing of the rights of the people. Considerations of varied natures and none the less worthy of consideration, however, conquered.

The Constituent Assembly in the first article of the fundamental law, the approval of which was decreed the day before yesterday, adopted the form of government proclaimed on November 15th. It, therefore, understood that it should honor the heart of that day, in choosing him as the first magistrate of the new republic.

The election of Deodoro was a debt of gratitude, to him, and to the army he represented, and which, happily, in our history has been always on the side of liberty and popular rights. If the field of liberty with restrictions of certain importance, if Gen. Deodoro did not succeed in creating around him that splendor which, under other circumstances, would have made his election unanimous, or almost so, he can only, to a great extent, complain of himself.

If the election of Gen. Deodoro should be accepted with general satisfaction by all the conservative classes, we can not advance the same reaction towards the election of the vice-president. Gen. Floriano Peixoto is a man, who may be weak at certain points in his character, but is honorable, judicious, and who, in the late cabinet, distinguished himself by exceptional ability. We have no doubts in recognizing him as a new, legitimate representative of the general, as vice-president of the republic, is of the worst effect. Accepted alone, the two names in conjunction form an erroneous idea of the aspirations of the Brazilian people, whose very soldiers are not, as a rule, favorable to military supremacy.

Deodoro is the representative of much in the way of our growing republic; what, however, is Floriano Peixoto's role, a soldier, joined to another soldier?

This combination will bring upon us unfair criticisms from Europe. Instead of a Congress desirous of fulfilling its duties, our adversaries will only see an assembly subservient to the venerable chief and vice-chief of the provisional government, which is, of an essentially military government, and in this government even it was sought to recognize what was due to the civil element, minimizing

Sr. Ray Barbosa, vice-chief of the state; our Constituent Assembly, however, for reasons doubtless most valuable, but which lend themselves to diverse interpretations, that it should impress upon it an essentially military character, which is nevertheless contested and refuted by the presidential election itself, when Sr. Prudente de Moraes received so many votes.

It would appear that what the Constituent Assembly was aiming at, so long as there was no popular election of a President, was to secure public peace by means of an army general of high rank during any intermission that might occur. The vice-president can not be elected President if he exercises the presidency during the last year of the presidential term. In case the presidency becomes vacant in the first two years of a term, a new election will be held.

It may be thus understood that Sr. Prudente de Moraes, to whom is, without doubt reserved a prominent position in our history, would not accept the vice-presidency. But this does not destroy the apparent bad effect of the election of the vice-president.

In this manner, therefore, does Brazil to-day commence its constitutional existence. We have not a President elected under liberty and endowed with the instincts of a veritable democrat, let us count upon his prudence and patriotism for a comprehension of the vast difference between the dictator and the constitutional chief. Without this difference to the national will expressed through its legitimate channels the administration of the Marshal will be a public calamity.

But under judicious direction there is no reason why our dear country should not brilliantly progress. Our problems are only delineated. The constitution itself is a badly stitched document, which only experience can sew and reorganize properly. Let us for one thing make the pieces of the great engine; then let us cast the smaller wheels, whose bearings within the former must be perfect, but still another thing is for us to make the machinery work with easy regularity.

The inauguration of the states and their necessary connection with the federal state is, here in Brazil, a formidable problem, considering the condition of some of our states and the economic regimen of the country—to disregard our political traditions, which have left so profound an imprint upon our character.

We need, then, a period of real confraternity and patriotism for the calm study of these so difficult questions. After all, it matters little who may be the President if each of us will resolutely fulfill his duties for the service of the country.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The gold quotations on Saturday last were 345 in Buenos Aires and 120 in Montevideo.

—Telegrams from London announce that Murceta is in difficulties over Argentine obligations.

—Several Buenos Aires papers have suspended publication because of the declaration of martial law.

—Telegrams of the 28th report attacks on the clubs of the Union Civica at Cordoba by "persons unknown."

Some fourteen or fifteen months ago a census of the department of Montevideo was taken, at considerable expense, and with endless parade and fuss, but to this day the particulars have never been published. After this lapse of time they may be considered comparatively worthless, and all the expense, labor and bombast has gone for nothing. —*Montevideo Times*, Feb. 21.

—Quarantine at Montevideo is scarcely a wonderful thing. When the *Northe* arrived there recently, the passengers who wished to land were put on the island to complete a ten days quarantine. A few weeks since remained on the steamer and were permitted to land at Buenos Aires without restriction. They returned to Montevideo the next day and were about the streets several days before their companions in quarantine were released. Several sanitary guards also remained on the steamer and returned from Buenos Aires without question. Under such conditions, what is quarantine worth, anyway?

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

February 23.—A petition was received from 27 manufacturers memorializing congress in opposition to the treaty with the United States. Deputy Vinhas spoke on the strike of the employees of the Central railway. The minister of agriculture, he says, has promised to do justice to the strikers; but he does not believe in the promises of Gen. Deodoro's ministers. Deputy Victoriano Monteiro spoke against the election of Gen. Deodoro to the presidency of the republic. Senator José Hygino de Moraes spoke on the working of the vigilância Filigras, on motion of Senator Amaro Cavalcanti, was sent back to the engrossing committee. Deputies Barbosa Lima and Assis Brazil spoke against the treaty with the United States. The former availed himself of the occasion to state that he could not vote for Gen. Deodoro. It must not be supposed, he says, that the simple adoption of a paper constitution will put an end to dictatorship. What will be the use of this constitution in the hands of an individual who has not the slightest notion of the republican ideal and who is a mere agent for the interests of his family? What is needed is a man who can govern the country in accordance with the aspirations of the people, and consequently congress can not elect Gen. Deodoro and subsequently congress can not elect Gen. Deodoro.

Deodoro is the representative of much in the way of our growing republic; what, however, is Floriano Peixoto's role, a soldier, joined to another soldier? This combination will bring upon us unfair criticisms from Europe. Instead of a Congress desirous of fulfilling its duties, our adversaries will only see an assembly subservient to the venerable chief and vice-chief of the provisional government, which is, of an essentially military government, and in this government even it was sought to recognize what was due to the civil element, minimizing

past five the engrossing committee again reported, and its draft of the constitution was finally approved. It was decided that on the following day the members of congress should sign three printed copies of the constitution, which would then be promulgated.

February 24.—After the three printed copies of the constitution had been signed by the 226 senators and deputies present, the document was read to congress. On the conclusion of the reading the president said: "The constitution of the republic of the United States of Brazil is now promulgated, and after 15 months of revolutionary government, our country from this moment enters into a legal status (applause). It must be acknowledged that, thanks to the patriotic exertions of this congress, the nation's legitimate representative (applause), which, received at first with distrust by public opinion, has overcome prejudice and ended its labors amid public esteem and confidence, Brazil, our country, has henceforth a free and democratic constitution, founded on a system equally federative in its character (applause), the only system that can preserve our country united, promote its prosperity and cause it to correspond to the American family in North America (applause). Fellow citizens, all hail Brazil, our country, the Brazilian republic! Long live the Brazilian nation!" (Loud and continued applause from the representatives and from the galleries). Deputy Serzedello said that to the constitution must now be applied the test of time. At present they must respect it and defend it even at the risk of their lives. He presented the following motion, which, after a few words from Deputy Cesar Zama, pledging his life to the defense of the constitution, was unanimously adopted: "The National Congress here assembled, now the sole sovereign power, since all else is merged into the nation, in whose presence the revolution and dictatorship cease to exist, hereby decrees that this day, the 24th of February, the most important date in the history of our country, shall be a day of national festivity."

February 25.—Congress placed on record a declaration that the Brazilian people, through its representatives, take pride in the glory of having offered to future Presidents such a model of virtue as Gen. Benjamin Constant. It then proceeded to the election of a President of the republic with the following result: Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, 129; Prudente José de Moraes Barros, 97; Floriano Peixoto, 3; Joaquim Saldaña Marinho, 2; José Hygino Duarte Pereira, 1; blank, 2. For Vice-President the vote was as follows: Floriano Peixoto, 153; Eduardo Wandenkolk, 57; Prudente José de Moraes Barros, 12; Col. Pirighe, 4; Custodio José de Mello, 1. A number of deputies, who had voted against Gen. Deodoro, made a written declaration of their vote, some of them giving their reasons for so voting, and Deputy Assis Brazil resigned his seat in congress on account of having thus voted against the previously expressed wishes of his constituents.

February 26.—At 10 minutes past one o'clock p.m. the President and Vice-President of the republic were introduced into the legislative hall by the committees appointed to receive them, and took seats, the former on the right and the latter on the left of the president of the congress, who then said: "The President and Vice-President of the republic are here for the purpose of making in the presence of the Constituent Congress the promise required of them by the constitution promulgated." (Applause.) The President and Vice-President then made the required affirmation and the first secretary of congress read the following: "Instrument of inauguration and affirmation of the first President and Vice-President of the republic of Brazil.—On the 26th day of the month of February in the year 1891, third of the republic, two hundred and thirty-five representatives of the nation being in congress assembled in the legislative hall of the Quinta da Boa Vista Palace in the capital of the Union, under the presidency of Prudente José de Moraes Barros, at one o'clock p.m., before the said congress appeared the citizens Generalissimo Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca and General Floriano Peixoto, elected by an absolute majority at the sitting of the general assembly on the 25th of the present month and year, the former President of the republic and the latter Vice-President thereof, to serve during their term of office in conformity with Art. 43 of the Constitution promulgated and the following affirmation required by Art. 44 of the Constitution was made by the said citizens: 'I promise to maintain and observe with perfect loyalty the federal Constitution, to promote the general welfare of the republic, to obey its laws and preserve its union, integrity and independence.' And for duly recording the aforesaid, the present instrument is made and is signed by the said citizens and by the officers of the national congress.—Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca; Floriano Peixoto, Prudente José de Moraes Barros; Dr. João da Matta Machado, 1st secretary; Dr. José de Pires Carvalho, 2nd secretary; Lieutenant Colonel João Soares Neves, 3rd secretary; Edmundo Mendes Gonçalves, 4th secretary." The president of congress then said, elected in conformity with the Constitution promulgated are now inaugurated. In this solemn moment, interpreting the sentiment of the national congress, the nation's legitimate representative, I express our earnest desire for the welfare of our country of the highest magistrates of the nation, feeling assured that they will do their duty and seek to lead the country in the highest destiny that awaits it. I request the committees to accompany the President and Vice-President of the republic." The President and Vice-President then retired with the same formalities observed on entering. The sitting was suspended for the purpose of writing the official journal of the house, and on its being resumed, the president made the following address:

My colleagues; on separating we leave promulgated the Constitution of the United States of Brazil. This constitution, prepared in a little over three months of assiduous labor, is probably defective, for no human work is perfect. It must, however, be admitted that the Brazilian congress has successfully sought to engrain in the fundamental compact which it has bestowed upon the country, all the cardinal principles of a federative republic. There they are, clearly delineated; experience may develop them and give our country the happiness

and prosperity that it deserves. We have done our duty. We may now be content to return to our homes, since, as I have already had occasion to say in this place, received with prejudice and distrust by public opinion, congress has so acted as to destroy, or at least to combat this prejudice and to gain prestige and to acquire the public esteem and confidence which surround it at the close of its labors. (applause). However, there is still much to be done. It is necessary that all the powers established by the Constitution which congress has promulgated, shall rise to the level of their duties, seek to perform them faithfully and religiously, so that the cardinal principles therein engrafted may be practically observed, as is necessary for the happiness of the nation. (applause). These, my colleagues, are the wishes which, in the name of congress, I express on closing our labor. For my part, I must once more tender you my warmest thanks for the honor of which at your hands I am the undeserving recipient. (General dissent and cries of "deserving recipient; you have conferred honor on the place"). As I said on taking this chair, it had never occurred to me, in my wildest dreams as a proselyter, that I should ever have the extraordinary honor of presiding over the Constituent Congress of the Brazilian republic; and if I accepted the post, notwithstanding my consciousness of its being far above my ability ("You have filled it honorably"), it was, as I then said, relying on your support and assistance, which fortunately, during the whole session, has never failed me. ("It was our duty"). Once more I thank you for this token of esteem and regard. If at any time I have made use of any expression that seemed harsh or uncalled for, I beg your pardon; it was prompted by a sense of duty, by an earnest desire that congress should not deviate from the line of conduct that befits it, that it should labor calmly and quietly for the object which it has accomplished of bestowing upon the country a constitution that will bear favorable comparison with those of the most advanced countries (applause). Thus, repeating my thanks in this chair with which your kindness has honored me, I have the honor to declare that congress has concluded its labors in a constituent capacity. The session is closed."

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—In January there were 168 deaths in the city of Pará.

—Deputy Lauro Sodré is a candidate for the office of governor of Pará.

—Counterfeit \$1000 silver coins have made their appearance in Rio Grande do Sul.

—In the city of Pará there are 7 banks, 11 offices of steamship companies and 4 offices of insurance companies.

—On the 3rd ult. the stock of India rubber in first hands was completely exhausted in the market of Pará.

—Dr. Telephoro, a district judge in Maranhão, was recently drowned while attempting to save the life of his daughter.

—It is stated that the Banco Emissor do Sul will shortly issue gold cheques for the payment of duties in Rio Grande do Sul.

—In a grocery in Santos the police recently discovered a bag containing clothes and two revolvers, one of them stained with blood.

—A groom of Francisco Paulista, suspected of being implicated in the murder of his master, was seen some days ago in Mogi das Cruzes.

—In a fight in S. Paulo, on the 24th ult., between a policeman and two soldiers of the 10th regiment, the former was wounded with a knife.

—In Juiz de Fora on the 24th ult. two "Sebastianist" newsmen were arrested and lodged in jail for airing their principles in cheers for the monarchy.

—A telegram from Santos, published in one of our S. Paulo exchanges, says that the news of a grant of an interest guarantee for the port of Torres caused an unfavorable impression in that city.

—The Companhia Cortume do Villa Nova in Santos has bought the Villa Nova tannery for 500,000\$. The manufacturing capacity of the tannery is said to be 18,000 sides of leather per annum.

—Returns thus far received from the Bahia election show majorities for 13 republican and 8 national candidates for the Senate and 32 republican and 10 national candidates for the Chamber of Deputies.

—In Pará on the 10th ult. some soldiers of the gunboat *Cabedelo* endeavored to rescue a prisoner who was in the hands of the police. A fight ensued, and one of the policemen was severely wounded.

—The *Café de Java* in S. Paulo is to be converted into a bath house. Some of the Rio café, in view of the quantity of water contained in the coffee they give us, might advantageously follow the example.

—A telegram from Porto Alegre states that an officer of the navy, considering himself offended by a police officer, has demanded of the governor the latter's dismissal, threatening, in case of a refusal, to report to the navy department. Why not let him report?

—The city government of Pará is calling for tenders for the construction of a monument, to be placed in Largo da Polvora, for commemorating the advent of the republic. The cost of the monument must not exceed 120,000\$. The tenders will be received during six months.

—To the Banco Emissor do Norte and Companhia Constructora Paranaense the governor of Pará has granted a square league of land for establishing a saw-mill, a reduction of one third in the freight rates on the Bragança railway and also a reduction in the fares of the workmen employed in building and operating the mill.

—The Santos custom-house seized on board the steamer *Colombo* the following articles, which, it was stated, were intended to be smuggled into the city: 2 bags containing hats, 29 shirts, 2 bags containing hats and silk caps, six shirts and a package of flannel shirts. On the pier a bag was seized containing hats and a package of cigars.

—In the region surrounding Victoria, Pernambuco, there have been only two rains (and those scarcely sufficient to wet the ground) since the beginning of the year. Many of the sugar mills have been obliged to cease grinding for want of water, and the cane is drying in the fields. It is feared that there will not even be sufficient water for drinking.

—On board the steamer *Colombo* were recently arrested at Santos a Spaniard, an Italian and a Portuguese, supposed to be the murderers of Francisco Paulista. They had money stained with blood in their possession. One of them, on being questioned, declared that they had obtained this money in Rio by means of the confidence game. The evidence against one of these men is becoming very grave. The prisoner, named Antonio Bidal, was once in Paulista's employ, and it is now learned that he returned to São Paulo on the very day the murder was committed.

RAILROAD NOTES

—We hear that a local syndicate has recently purchased the Corcovado railway.

—It is asserted that the Central railway authorities are still collecting the 5% surtax which was abolished some time ago.

—It is said that the exacting director of the Central railway will be consoled with a fat place in the Porto das Torres company.

—A decree of the 21st ult. approves the final surveys of the Minas and Rio extension from Tres Corações to Salto Grande, and the first 10 kilometers of its Campanha branch.

—On the 25th ult. the minister of agriculture appointed a special expert to examine into alleged irregularities in the Central of Brazil railway service. But will the expert's report be made public?

—Work was inaugurated on the 28th for the opening of the Jardim Botânico company's tunnel from Rua Real Grandeza to Copacabana. It is expected that the work will be completed within six months.

—The government having appointed a new director for the Central railway, and having promised to take the complaints of the laborers into consideration, the strike came to an end on the 24th ult. The employees of the road, however, have not yet caught up with the delayed freight traffic, and embarrassing delays are still experienced.

—We wish to call the attention of the Central railway authorities to a regulation as absurd as it is unnecessary and expensive. According to this regulation no merchandise can be dispatched after 2 p. m. (recently 12 m.), and when anything arrives there after the hour marked the porter is compelled to take it away again. This of course compels the payment of three carretes, which could easily be avoided by permitting the deposit of the merchandise until the next day. The average official apparently entertains the idea that he is under no obligations to be courteous and to facilitate the dispatch of business.

LOCAL NOTES

—The chief of police has been authorized to deport the American Peter James Lucas.

—Instead of branding the foreign horses brought into the country, why not put Mint revenue stamps on them?

—We are most curious to know who called Sr. Vinhas an incendiary. The man ought to be sent to the lunatic asylum.

—Senator Esteves Junior has resigned his seat in congress and gives his salary to a charitable institution in Desterro.

—A man fell from a scaffolding here recently and succeeded in breaking his left arm and his right leg. How he did it is not explained.

—Two-thirds of the strikers' wages of the Central of Brazil railway are to go to the army machinists who were detailed for service on the line.

—There were 1,850 immigrants at the Ilha das Flores immigrant station on Friday last, but the number camping under the trees in the Largo do Paço is not given.

—It would appear that the army everywhere is much pleased with the election of Deodoro and Floriano. The garrisons are rejoicing throughout the whole republic.

—A Senate is unquestionably necessary, but it comes dear. A new decree reforming the office of the upper house fixes the annual clerk hires at the respectable sum of 73,000\$.

—On Wednesday an ox attempted to enter the Phoenix theatre. The shoemaker of the theatre, who attempted to oppose the intruder, was tossed three times and severely injured.

—One of our contemporaries has published a picture of Neptune and called it Gen. Deodoro da Fonseca. It is very much to be regretted that the press restrictions are no longer in force.

—In view of the fact that none but military men are considered capable of running this republic, we would suggest a military cabinet and that all department officials be taken from the army.

—General naturalization is at a discount. Congress expunged the principle from the constitution, and the provisional government, not to be outdone, issued on February 21st a decree for branding foreign horses brought into the country and for otherwise preventing their figuring as natives. Why not brand the Argentine speculators on the Bolsa, also?

—St. Jacob has been very much congratulated on account of Gen. Deodoro's election. We don't see the point, unless it is intended to imply that it was an application of St. Jacob's oil that did the business.

—It is to be noted that Col. Pirigibe, who is now on trial for the assault on the *Tribuna* office which occasioned the death of one man, received 4 votes for Vice-President. Some one evidently wished to keep all the offices in the family.

—It is to be hoped that the President will now examine the constitution carefully enough to find that the authority to issue executive decrees no longer exists. Laws, concessions, etc., must now go through the regular channels.

—Deputy Aristides the Just was saluted with a round of applause when he walked up to cast his vote for President. We suppose Aristides will now take a more hopeful view of the affairs of the republic he contributed so much to establish.

—Two witnesses in the *Tribuna* case, Dr. Francisco Santiago and José Marques, were to be confronted on the 28th ult. Marques, if we mistake not, is the person whom police detective Dr. Luiz Alves, in his report, regretfully declared to be a myth.

—It is stated that Dr. Trajano Viriato de Medeiros in tendering his resignation as head of the technical service of the Central railway office, declared that he was led to do so by the manner in which the government settled the question of the late strike.

—The acting general of the interior has requested the acting general of agriculture to let him see the papers relating to the lands of Princess Isabel in Santa Catharina and Paraná in order that he may decide on a claim presented by the lawyer of the Princess.

—We are happy to see that Barão de Lucena continues to use his *indiferente* rubber stamp liberally. May the minister's wrist never fail him; and when his stamp wears out, if he will let us know, we will furnish him with a brand new one, made in Mr. Longstreth's best style.

—We would suggest that the Italian legation send a photographer down to the Largo do Paço to take a few instantaneous photographs of the immigrants camped there. It will greatly assist the home government to understand the lot of the immigrant in this most favored land.

—We should like to know what is the matter with our postal communications with Argentina. Some of our exchanges frequently lack a half cent of the required postage, and this is made an excuse for levying a tax on us here for 60 and 80 reis. It is a petty robbery, to be sure, but it is offensive all the same.

—It is said that the departments of justice and of public instruction, postoffices and telegraphs will be abolished, the former and the section of public instruction passing to the department of the interior, while the affairs connected with the postoffices and telegraphs will be restored to the department of agriculture.

—Young naval cadets have received notice that their political opinions are not required. The minister of marine on the 23rd ult. put a number of young gentlemen under arrest for 8 days because their feelings led them to print their views on the presidential election. He should have ordered them switched.

—A Frenchman said that "gratitude is a lively sense of favors to come." The Banco Caucionador Mercantil (!) only commenced operations on the 25th ult. but on the 23rd the friends of the president gave him a carriage and pair, a silver toilet service, etc.—and the president gave his grateful friends a ball.

—Two 500-reis silver pieces, coined at the Mint, were so well executed that they have been passing as counterfeit. They were sent to the director of the Mint to be examined, but he recognized them by their starburr marks and, his paternal heart being moved within him, he resigned them from an ignominious fate.

—In view of the fact that Brazil is almost without a sufficient number of holidays to afford her people needed rest and recreation, we are glad to note that the Constituent Assembly has decided that henceforth the 24th of February shall be observed as a national holiday. We trust that the 25th will also be made a holiday, to commemorate the day when the civic finally surrendered to the military element.

—What is the matter with people here? They all want 70 year monopolies. Only the other day the minister of agriculture refused an application for a 70 years monopoly to manufacture matches throughout the republic, and a day or two after another lot of beggars wanted the Rio do Ouro railway for 70 years, free, gratis and for nothing! Perhaps the estimate is that at the end of 70 years no one will remember the conditions of the contracts; certainly the original contractors will not.

—Our friend, Aristides Lobo, does not hide his opinion as to his fellow legislators. He calls them "little beasts" (*bestinhas*), and he must be considered a "great" one for not resigning at once his 50\$ per day in preference to mixing with a legislature so far below his moral status. The fact seems to be that Aristides made such a hit in calling the people of Rio "beasts" on the 15th November, 1889, that he is inclined to use the unpleasant substance on every occasion.

—We expected it. As soon as President Deodoro took the oaths of office, all his secretaries handed in their resignations! Is it possible that these secretaries are still under the impression that they are anything more than the President's confidential clerks? But the strangest feature of the case is that Gen. Deodoro informed them that they had his entire confidence and he could not therefore accept the resignations tendered. The President is evidently not aware that he is quite a different official now than when dictator, and that cabinet appointments are absolutely necessary. Without the appointment of the ministers hold office only from the provisional government.

—A decree of the 28th ult. declares the 24th of February a national holiday.

—Messrs. Rothschild telegraphed their congratulations to President Deodoro upon his election.

—On the 28th ult. the Supreme Federal Tribunal was installed, and Sr. Freitas Henriques was elected president.

—On the 28th ult. and 1st inst. *O Paiz* mentions two cases of speculators disappearing. No names are given, as usual.

—The President has appointed Vice-Admiral Eduardo Wandenkolk as commander-in-chief of the national squadron.

—The central telephone office, which was destroyed by fire about a month ago, was formally reopened on the 28th ult.

—We are pained to observe that the people of Mocóco, S. Paulo, have not telegraphed their congratulations to Gen. Deodoro.

—The crisis is clearly becoming more critical. Father Vilas says that the priests will soon have to strike for more pay for celebrating masses.

—The local press is calling President Deodoro's attention to the fact that he has not officially notified the country of the formation of his cabinet.

—The period for the redemption of the 1\$000 and 50\$000 treasury notes of the 5^a *emissão* has been extended to the end of the current month.

—Owing to the heat, there will be no meeting of the English Reading Club this week. The next meeting will be held March 18th, when a criticism of Gen. Booth's book will be read.

—According to Lisbon telegrams some 2,780 immigrants had left that port on six steamers for Brazil. Fever, lack of employment, and all that, appear to have no influence on the infamous speculation.

—On the 2nd the director of the gas company declared in the *Journal*, that so far as he knew the company had not been sold. The president of the Banco Constructor also denies all knowledge of the transaction.

—The *Journal* of this morning gives place to a rumor that the government will fix a period of six months before the constitutional provision for limiting the coasting trade to the national flag will go into full execution.

—Why does not the incorporator of the Banco Pariz e Rio submit a proposal to purchase the Banque de France? The bank has just received authority to issue an awful quantity of money and the Rio market needs assistance.

—A funny man in the *Diário de Notícias* says the secretary of congress who counted the votes for President is in a terrible dilemma. He only counted 129 votes for President Deodoro and now discovers that 170 members of congress declare they voted for the successful candidate.

—Bachelor Antonio Augusto Pereira Lima was not satisfied with having obtained a concession for 150,000 hectares of public lands; he wanted to turn the concession into cash, and asking permission to turn over the business, heard from the minister of agriculture, as a reply, that his concession was cancelled.

—According to the *Diário de Notícias* of the 1st, quite a scandal has been caused at the military hospital here. Someone addressed a love letter to a sister of charity and she complained to the surgeon in charge. An ensign was suspected of being the author of the missive, and, although he denies the charge, the *Diário* says he will be sent on service to one of the northern states.

—We trust that no offense will be given if we express some slight incredulity over the sincerity of those resolutions on the last day of the Constituent, to defend the constitution at the risk of their lives. We have seen enough to warrant the belief that no man will risk his life for anything as long as he can avoid it. The 15th of November and the election of Deodoro, both convince us that risking one's life is not popular in this vicinity.

—On the 28th ult. in the legal notices of the *Journal do Commercio* there is a citation of Col. Francisco José Cardoso Jr. that is a jewel. The lawyer filing the application for the citation, says the colonel drew a bill for 2,500\$ in 1885 which was not paid, and that no one could be found who dared to cite the colonel when he was governor of Pará, so he, the lawyer, wants a citation now published, as he is not certain where Col. Cardoso resides at present.

—If our information is correct regarding the resolution at the recent meeting of British merchants in regard to the reciprocity treaty between Brazil and the United States, then the announcement in the *Journal* of the 25th—presumably inserted by Mr. Hampshire—is inexcusably incorrect. The announcement advises the public that "the representation to the British government against above treaty" is ready for the signatures, while the resolution adopted was merely to the effect that the British government should be asked to obtain the same favors granted to the United States. We happen to know that many British merchants here were opposed to any resolution against the treaty, consequently the announcement referred to misrepresents them in every respect.

—The director of the S. Sebastião yellow-fever hospital, Retiro Saudoso, (beyond Caju) makes the following report for the months of January and February:

Inmates, January 1st.....	3
Patients received, 2 mos.....	659 653
Deaths.....	255
Discharged cured.....	231
Inmates, Feb. 28th.....	167 653

The director calculates the percentage of deaths at nearly 33½ per cent., which is erroneous in view of the 167 patients remaining on February 28th. He reports that three were dead on arrival and 70 died within 24 hours, showing the fatal influence of the journey there.

February 27.

29 Apolices, old, 945	250 deb. Geral, 68
Banks.	
170 Brazil, 288, 166	250 Paris e Rio, 60
915 Constructor, 268	40 do 60 500
500 do 270	100 do 61
100 do 271	1000 do 62
1000 Estados Unidos, 270	2000 do Mar, 28
500 do Mar, 295	500 do 30 Mar, 28
400 do 27 Mar, 295	3000 Rielet Mar, 63
2000 Matiao, 168	300 Emis. de Per, 40
1680 Nacional, 168	100 Emis. do Sul, 8
100 Viag. do Br, 5	

Railways and Tramways.

900 Nordeste, pr, 15	2500 Nordeste, pr, 16
3000 do Mar, pr, 22	500 do Mar, pr, 24

Miscellaneous.

2050 Inc. de Melh, 63	300 Metrop. Parah, 57
300 do 64	1000 do 58
300 do 65	500 do 60
300 do 66	100 do Mar, 74
300 do Mar, 75	700 Obras Hyd, pr, 14
550 do 30 Mar, 75	100 Fvones, 55
340 Necrop. do Rio, 200	600 Loc. Imm, pr, 9
500 Metro. lin. pr, 105	500 Torrens, 83
500 Prod. med., 203	

February 28.

154 Apolices, old, 945	36 hyp. notes B'no
157 do 944	Estados Unidos, 90
4 do 48, 965	
Banks.	
60 Brazil, 288, 166	500 Estados Unidos, 95
100 Commercial, 255	31 Mar, 295
250 Constructor, 268	600 Nacional, 30 Mar, 186
100 do 270	375 Paris e Rio, pr, 6
11000 Cr. Univ. Mar, 110	500 Uniao, pr, 4
2000 do 31 Mar, 110	100 Emis. do Sul, 6

Miscellaneous.

150 Geral R.R., 49	500 Empr. Hyp, pr, 22
500 Melh. no Brazil, 63	200 do 58
200 Inc. de Melh, 62	500 Metropolitan, 56
50 do 64	do Parah, 57
100 do 65	500 C'rienne Pais, 230
500 Fvones, 49	10 Prod. Medicin, 203

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 2nd March, 1891.

Exports.

Coffee—The week appears to have been quiet. On the day after our last report the market showed less power, and to understand with the strikers, who are preventing all business, and the demands of the latter appear to have been accepted. About the same result was obtained by the strikers on the Central railway, who succeeded in having the director channel, and traffic has been resumed, although the accumulation of merchandise makes the receipt and shipment of goods very slow. We have had another holiday—the 28th ult.—when the President assumed office, and the receipts of coffee are small. Prices have shown no marked changes; on the 23rd ult. some of the brokers advanced quotations by 200 rs. per arroba, but 100 rs. of this advance was taken off on Saturday, and no change has been made in the custom house valuation.

February has passed without the promised crop estimates from the coffee factors.

The shipments since our last report have been:

60,192 bgs for the United States	
7,497 " Europe	
" Cape of Good Hope	
4,165 " Elsewhere	
71,854 bgs.	
For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house amount to:	
18,830 bgs for the United States	
4,299 " Europe	
" Cape of Good Hope	
804 " Elsewhere	
23,863 bgs.	

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

United States:	
Feb. 16 New York B'g str <i>Oilers</i>	30,000
16 New Orleans B'g str <i>Pascal</i>	21,158
Galveston do	4,207
27 Baltimore Amer B'g str <i>Pedro II</i>	5,520
Europe:	
Feb. 23 London B'g str <i>Clyde</i>	1,100
27 do str <i>Doric</i>	590

The market is considerably rather easier, but quotations are unchanged, viz:

Washed.....	per 100 lbs.	per arroba.
Superior.....	nominal	nominal
Good 1st.....	do	do
Regular 1st.....	do	do
Ordinary 1st.....	88,370—88,510	128,300—128,500
Good and.....	8 370—8 380	11 200—11 700
Ordinary and.....	6 940—7 050	10 200—10 700

The custom house valuation (*avalia*) for the current week is unchanged at 81 rs. per kilogramme.

Receipts for the past week were 49,379 bgs, against 49,241 bgs for the preceding week and 56,992 bgs for the week before.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 157,994 bgs.

Vessels loading and to load.

New York	Amer str <i>Albion</i>	
do	do str <i>Dryden</i>	
do	do str <i>Royal Prince</i>	
do	do str <i>Vandyck</i>	
do	do str <i>Bida</i>	
London and Antwerp	Br str <i>Trent</i>	
do	do str <i>Moselle</i>	
Hamburg	Ger str <i>Cauphuts</i>	
Mediteranean	Fr str <i>Bourgeois</i>	
do	do str <i>Provence</i>	
Trieste	Aust str <i>Matkovits</i>	

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Receipts:	
Shipments U. States	8,060
Europe	5,775
Cape	12,132
Elsewhere	21,616
Total Shipments	37,583
Clearance	18,995
Stock	19,770
Average price No. 6	18,984
N. Y. per lb.	12,200
do No. 7	11,900
Exchange on London	19,016
Steamer freight 5% prime	35
Receipts at Santos	8,313

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SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 25.

PENSADELA—Br ship *Luzia Barrell*; 1885 tons; Trefry; 65 dt; pine to Chr. Heckler & Co.

LUNDIN—Nor Bk *Amie*; 235 tons; Jorgensen; 45 dt; sundries to Laphor & Co.

BALTIMORE—Amer Bk *Amie*; 665 tons; King; 45 dt; sundries to Levering & Co.

CARLEFF—Nor Bk *Crown Prince*; 937 tons; Paulsen; 47 dt; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

WESTERWICK—Nor Bk *Amie*; 235 tons; Johannesen; 110 dt; pine to Chr. Heckler & Co.

BALTIMORE—Amer Bk *Tulia Balkins*; 580 tons; Kiehnel; 46 dt; sundries to Levering & Co.

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February 28th, 1891.

BANKS

[illegible]

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dated of paid	Amount value	Last rate	Closing quotation
£65,000	£95,237 1/2	£50,000	Azucar Steam Navigation.	July 90	£12 108	97 500	—
£60,000,000	2,000,000,000	—	Linha Brasileira, reg.	Jan. 91	20 5	720 000	—
—	—	—	do " do " "	Jan. 91	24 5	—	—
—	—	—	S. João da Barra e Campos.	July 89	7 000	125 000	—
671,400	573,400	—	Ilha Real e Estadas de Ferro	Jan. 91	40	63 000	—
11,000,000	—	—	N. de S. Paulo	Jan. 91	40	55 000	—
2,600,000	1,200,000	—	N. de S. Paulo	Jan. 91	14 1/2	—	—

INSURANCE

[illegible]

TRAMWAYS

Capital	Capital paid in	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Annual value	Last sale	Closing quotation
1,000,000	2,400,000	125,150	Comis Urbanos	65.00—Jan. 01	2005	275,500	
1,000,000	2,400,000	125,150	1 John Bonanco	7.00—Jan. 01	900	250,000	245.00—
1,000,000	2,400,000	125,150	2 Gramscini	7.00—Jan. 01	900	250,000	
1,000,000	2,400,000	125,150	3 Paris Algeas	5.00—July 01	900	250,000	
1,000,000	2,400,000	125,150	4 S. Christoval	7.00—Jan. 01	900	250,000	

MILLS

[illegible]

